In his speech in January, 1859, on leaving the old Chamber of the Senate for the one now enpied by that body, the Hon. J. C. Breekinridge gave expression to the following admirable sentiments:

"Let us oberish it with grateful seknowledgment to the Diwhose Power who controls the destinies of empires and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the coording tooth of time. These markle walls must moder with roln; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not excay. Let us devectly trust that another Sensie, in another age, shall to a new and larger chamber this Constitution, vigorous and \*Inviolate; and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States still

Is it possible that the author of these striking sentences is now an accomplice in a conspiracy to overthrow this very Constitution, and to desclate the country with civil war?

Gev. Seward, should be think proper, could doubtless give a different aspect to his intercourse with Justice Campbell of Alabama from that which it wears in the Justice's exposé; yet the sound general rule that you cannot touch pitch and not be defiled is illustrated and enforced by any view that may be taken of the matter. The true course from the outset was to treat Treason simply as Treason, and refuse to negotiate with it save as to the terms which should be accorded to it on laying down its arms. All other diplomacy with its apostles must operate perniciously.

"The Partizan Leader," by Prof. Beverly Tacker of Virginia, which Mesers. Rudd & Carleton have just republished, though written a quarter of a century ago, seems like a description of recent events. Thus care fully have the modern conspirators for the overthrow of the Government followed the plans devised by their predecessors and originals. When we read this book, it is difficult to believe that it is not a production of the present day; and yet the evidence of its authorship is conclusive.

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.-The British and North American, Royal Mail steamship Karnak, Capt. Le Messurria, arrived at her wharf last evening at 6] o'clock, from Havana May 11, and Nassau, N. P., May 13, with a large freight of eigars, &c., and 128

Passengers from the above ports.

The health of Havana is still perfect, and the weather continues to hold good.

On the 5th inst. the steam-tug Wm. H. Webb argived from New-Orleans, and came into port under the United States flag, but was sold to other parties and

On the 10th inst, the United States steamer Cru ader, Cart. Craven, arrived from Key West, and reported all quiet at that port, and all hands on board well.

The yacht Wanderer, which left Havana a few days previous, bad been seized by the United States ship St.

Louis, for Government service.

On the 10th inst. the American ship John Hancock, from Havre for New-Orleans, had put into Nassau for orders.

The Sugar merket of Havana is still dull and heavy no miles at he to 6 reals for No. 12; sto k, 255,688 bease.

movescer is reas per keg and antiding doing.

Trights active for all European vessels. No inducement for
United States bottoms.

Exchanges—London quiet at 6407 premium; Paris. 5427
discount, New-York, 2 de discount, New-Orients par to 25 short
sight. see It reads per key and nothing doing.

PLESONAL .- The Hon. Charles Summer of Mussa

chusetts, Colonel Lander and Captain J. B. Frisbee of California, and Morris Collins of St. Louis, are sojourning at the Metropolitan Hote!.

The concert given last evening by the new German Volunteer Regiment (Col. Blenker's), for the benefit of the families of its needy soldiers, was a decided success. It was very fully attended, and the music was excellent. Mad. Bishop's singing of "The Flag of our Union" elicited immense enthusiasm, and Miss Hinkley was repeatedly and deservedly applauded to the echo.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL .- The examination of the senior class of the Law School of Columbia College, was commenced on Wednesday and finished yesterday afternoon. Of a senior class numbering 42 at the commencement of the session last fall 19 were examined for graduation. The questioning was thorough, and almost without exception the students were ready and accurate in their answers. The range of examination embraced all that is required by the Supreme Court for admission to practice. Four of the class are in Washington; for them there will be a special examination on their return.

STABBED IN THE STREET .- Warren Wendall, a col ored man, while passing the corner of West Broadway and Thomas street, yesterday afternoon, was assaulted by a muletto, named Sandy Miller, whom he did not know; but to avoid a disturbance he passed on without resenting the attack. Miller followed, and drawing a knife from his sleeve stabbed the negro in the breast, and then, in the confusion, ran away towards the North River and escaped. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital in a dangerous state, the weapon having penetrated his lungs. He affirms that he did not know Miller, nor had be ever quarreled with him. The police of the 5th Ward are in pursuit of the fugi-

THE PATRIOTIC COSTRIBUTIONS .- The County of Vigo, Ind., bus given \$5,000 for the support of the nilies of volunteers, and the City of Terre Haute, in the same county, has appropriated \$1,000 for the same purpose. Terre Haute now has four companies in the field, and three companies of Home Guards.

Party there is entirely forgotten for love of country.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. Welden, a reporter for The Times, last night, while in Tammany Hall fell to the Soor and suddenly expired.

## Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly 17, 1861.

The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day has dispatched much of its necessary routine business. The last Assembly's Committee reported a Constitution for a Committee of Home Missions, which was made the order for Monday afternoon. Rev. G. Fisch of the French Evangelical Union, made a very interesting address in the asternoon, expressing the warm sympothies of French Protestants with this motion, and their conviction of a speedy triumph. The evening was again devoted to prayer for the nation.

## The Currency Panic.

The Currency Pamic.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Exchange is firm at 1c for Ohio and Indiana. Kencarky currency was thrown out by three banks today, and the indications are that the paper of all the banks of that State, except the Farmers' and Northern Bank, will be refused by all the banks to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The currency panic still continues. Most of the basicess men and railroads refuse to receive money of but ten Illinois Banks except at 20 to 30 per cent discount. Holders of Exchange on New-York are very ten. Sales at 30 c 35 per cent premium.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF REGIMENTS.

The War Department Will Act At Once.

STATE ACTION UNNECESSARY.

NUMBER OF TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

TROUBLE IN MARYLAND.

Poor Rations for the Washington Troops. Their Complaints and Discontent.

THE FAULT WITH THE QUARTERMASTERS.

THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Capture of Rebels at St. Louis Indorsed.

Ross Winans Released on a Parole of Honor.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD UNIKJURED.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17, 1861. THE RESPONSE TO THE CALLS OF THE TREASURY. To successfully wage war, money is a prime necessity. Mr. Chase has been abundantly cheered by the liberality with which the people of the country have responded to his call, but like a prudent man, he has begun to count the cost of that which Government bas undartaken. THE ACCEPTANCE OF REGIMENTS.

The expenses of the War Department are enormous, and with a view to reestablishing the army on a more economical basis, and of pruning extravagances, the advice of eminent multary men, now here by invitation, is being considered.

It is evident, from the decision of high unbitary authorities, that the recent action of New-York, and other State authorities, is not indersed by Government. Regiments that are raised by any competent person, if tendered to the War Department, will, without doubt, be accepted, and all fedious State annoyance be thus obviated. TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Cabinet held a long session this morning, and through Mr. Seward a report was made by the party who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afterneon. Generally it corroborates our previous accounts. There were 9,000 troops there. Virginia troops have recrossed the river, retiring into their own State. Seven hundred insurgents occupy the Point of Rocks, and two mounted columbiads command the ferry and its approaches. There are but few inhabitants remaining there, except those connected with the defense of the place, or whose business requirements are imperative.

GEN. BUTRER AND THE BALTIMORE PAPERS. The Baltimore papers indulge in very barsh remarks and severe censures of Gen. Butler. But Mr. Cameron stated to-day that Gen. Butler had proved himself a soldier, and he thought

THE BRIGADIER-GENERALSHPS. Capt. Hare of Massachusetts, one of the prominent actors at Annapolis and Baltimore, states that he was promised by the President a Brigadier-Generalship, in case he raised two regiments, but that, for some reason, he now fieds it impossible to obtain that position, and gentlemen promised by him the command of companies are not accepted. He demands his promised position, but is willing to resign it, if Government

has no use for his services. AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The troubles in Washington County, Maryland, row apace, and, at length, Mr. Lincoln has been called upon to interfere, unless he desired the people to take matters in their own hands and inaugurate civil war. Senator Stone, from that State, had a very earnest interview with the President on the subject this morning.

OFFERS OF CAVALRY. Offers of cavalry continue to be made to the President. S. H. Mix of New-York to-day offered a regiment of 1,000 mounted cavalry, but there is no likelihood that Mr. Cameron will accept it as recruits for volunteer cavalry are apt to be unaccustomed horsemen.

THE TROOPS BECOMING RESTLESS. It is evident that something must be done with our troops-though drilled and exercised continually, they are beginning to be restless, and some what undisciplined. In one or two camps there a great complaint concerning the rations. The 7th Regiment last night had a mock funeral over their Junk, which was buried near the camp, and over which was uttered mournful lamentations Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves complain terribly, and several serious troubles have already occurred. The third New-Jersey Regiment complain that their Quartermaster does not properly attend to his department. They breakfasted on sour bread and coffee, minus sugar, this morning. There are quite a number on the sick list in this regiment, attributable, they say, to eating too much salt meat. There can be no excuse for such abuses, and it is for the good of all that I mention these

THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

No regiment that has yet arrived has created such an excitement as the Michigan First. Gen. Cass felt great interest in equipping and preparing its men, and felt, as well he might, great pride in their appearance. With their band they paraded the avenue this afternoon, and paid their respects to Mr. Lincola, who expressed himself highly gratified with their martial air. Michigan may well feel honored in such representations. They number 800, and will probably quarter at the Patent Office. DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE TWELFTH.

Thomas W. Benbon, member of the 12th Regiment, Company D, died this morning at halfpast 10. His remains will reach New-York at 11 a. m. to-morrow. He has suffered from inflammation of the brain, caused by sunstroke on Tuesday last. Resolutions of respect were passed by his company.

FORTRESS MONROE. Senator Chandler, Secretary Nicolay and two others went this morning to examine certain internal arrangements at Fort Monroe. They will report, probably, to-morrow night.

ACCEPTANCE OF WESTERN TUGS. The President has accepted three fine tags of-

fered by Mr. Sturges of Chicago some weeks since, and they will be detailed for service at Cairo.

ARRESTS OF TRAITORS. Arrests for treason continue to be made. Marshal Lamon has four under lock and key at the juil. Charles McCarthy, constable of this county, has been arrested charged with using inflammatory language in the presence of and to the soldiers of Government. A squad of New-Jersey men overhauled a Virginian this morning as a spy, and by order of Gen. Mansfield he was added to the list of those charged with treason. Daily the lines are being drawn more

APPOINTMENTS. George Deunison's commission as Navy Agent

was made out to-day. Heavy C. Beckwith is appointed Surveyor of Customs at Hartford,

THE ZOUAVES AND THE RECENT FIRE. The proprietors of Willard's Hotel, on behalf of \$500 to the New-York Zouaves, for their

of themselves and guests, have presented a purse noble conduct and efficient services in preventing the destruction of their hotel at the late fire. THE REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Herbert, Superintendent of the Mount Vernon estate, and who resides on the premises, says there is no foundation for the report that the remains of Washington have been removed from their resting place. This statement ends the controversy.

AERIVAL OF POLITICIANS.

Politicisus are beginning to swarm hither, and already, despite the importance of graver matters, the Speakership and its candidacy agitate their minds. But two names are prominently mentioned-Galusta A. Grow and Frank P.

THE CAMP JACKSON AFFAIR. The President has endorsed the action of the Missouri Brigade by issuing a commission of Brigadier-General to Captain Lyon.

QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

A young man, resident of Newark, New Jersey, who has this evening arrived from Charleston, South Carolina, says that there is very little military activity there; that all the troops have marched for Virginia; that business of all kinds is absolutely prostrated; that he witnessed the bombardment of Sumter; that if any were killed at Moultrie or the batteries they were buried there. and the fact is not known in Charleston; and that he has seen Gen. Beauregard twice since the bombardment. He remained in Richmond one day. There all is action. Troops are continually arriving and departing. Legitimate trade is stopped The cavalry troops are good men, but poor horses seem to be very numerous; and perfect confidence as to the result of the conflict reigns everywhere.

A MAJOR-GENERALSHIP FOR THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

The President has commissioned Mr. Sickles to raise a division of 10,000 men to report in sixteen days. Till then he holds rank as Brigadier-General. From thence as Major-General.

Col. Austin, whose British Legion is to form part of Gen. Sickles's division, will at once open recruiting offices at Detroit, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, and is to rank as Brigadier General. On the banner of the Legion are the words: "We come to Redeem our Forefathers," to which the President referred in his interview with Col. Austin, this evening, as follows: "This Legion has a political significance which we cannot overlook. It and its motto will be received with cordiality by this nation. Go ahead, Colonel, and recruit." Augustus Rawlings is Gen. Sickles's Private Secretary.

THE SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-FIRST.

The 7th and 71st Regiments are ordered home at the expiration of their thirty days. I am informed that forty-one officers and men have offered their services by letter to Gen. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17, 1861. The statement that Ross Winans was unconditionally released is unfounded. There is authority for stating that he was only released by order of the Government on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act, openly or covertly, hostile to the Government of the United States.

A general army order has been issued, stating that there will be added to the general staff of the army four Quartermasters and eight Assistants, to be promoted and selected according to existing laws and regulations. There will be added to the Medical Department ten Surgeons and twenty Assistants. The Sur geons will be promoted from the Senior Assistant Surgeons, and the Assistants appointed from civil life, after having passed the usual examination by the Board from the Medical Department of the army. Due publie notice of the appointment, and time, and place of

meeting of the Board will be given.

Mr. Herbert, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, says there is no foundation for the report that the remains of Washington have been removed from their restingplace. This is in accordance with a statement heretoore emanating from this correspondence.

Brigadier-General Mansfield to-day issued an order

as follows:

"I ordered, by telegraph, the Agent of Adams's Express Company at New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, that in the future no express matter, inclusive of laters, will be permitted to go south of this city into Virginia. Last evening Colonel Stone seized, by my order, the express matter, and stopped all contraband goods, and allowed the rest to go forward."

Ex-Governor A. H. Reeder of Pennsylvania, well known in connection with the early history of Kansas, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General by the Pres-The opening of the line of travel from Baltimor

north and north-west has been the signal for a rush of travel to Washington. Yesterday and to-day's trains brought hundreds of passengers.

The Irish brigade, over 1,000 strong, tendered by Major Mulligan, was to-day accepted by Secretary Cameron for service during the war. Its probable des-

tination is Washington. The Departments daily receive bushels of letters from applicants for places, military and civil, most of which ask for replies. It is proper, therefore, to state that it is the inflexible rule that letters relating to such subjects, though read and filed, are not and cannot be

> NAVAL MATTERS. Boston, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The United States brig Bainbridge is now under sailing orders, and was bauled into the stream to-day. Repairs on the steam-frigate Mississippi are completed, and she is expected to seil on Tuesday. Com. Mervine, flag officer of the Gulf Squadron, will sail in her.

A proposition is before the Legislature for aid in

erecting a monument over the remains of Whitney and Ladd, the two soldiers killed at Baltimore. Capt. Mallock's company from Ithaca, now here, has The Governor, accompanied by both branches of the Legislature, visited the forts to-day. been ordered to join Col. Baker's regiment in Now-York. They leave this evening.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS. BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, May 17, 1861. Companies C. E, and J, 4th Artillery, from Fort Randall, Capt. Getty commanding, arrived here to-day. They leave to-night for Chicago.

FROM MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

MORE BATTERIES AT HARPER'S FERRY, BALTIMORE, Friday, May 17, 1861. No more troops have arrived here to-day. The encampment at Locust Point has been visited by thou sands of cutizens, all of whom are pleased with the quiet and orderly conduct of the troops.

The people fraternize with the soldiers, and bring

them little presents of fruit, boor, and cakes. Very

stric ly within the lines. A gentleman sent to Gen.

Cadwallader a present of some superb pineapples, each

one weighing nearly twenty pounds. The whole force,

General, officers, and men, appear to be the pets of the

people. More troops are expected to arrive to-night,

I have just returned from the Relay House. All

Washington to-night. It was known in the camp

nat several other regiments had been ordered to

The Lynchburg Virginian of to-day says that the

emains of Washington have been conveyed to Lex-

The train from the West on the Baltimore and Ohio

ailroad came in as usual this afternoon. There is no

We have direct news from Harper's Forry by this

ath in the report that bridges had been destroyed.

arrival. New batteries have been erected on the hids

since Wednesday, and mounted with cannon. It was

supposed by the Rebel chiefs that they would be at-

tacked soon after the close of this week, and that Gen.

otler would command the expedition. Yesterday

igreed on, by which the approach of our troops can be

Gentlemen from Virginia, now here, confirm the re-

ports that an army which, invades that State will be

arrassed by numerous bands of guerillas.

An officer of the Illinois troops, just come from Cairo,

mys that Gen. Pillow was certainly seen on the Ken-

One company of artillery regulars passed through to

The 8th New-York regiment have been ordered back

to Washington. They seem loth to leave the pleasant camp at the Relay House. The men there are in good

health. Very few are on the sick list in either of the

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT ANNAPOLIS.

One hundred men, Capt. Thomas's company (13th

ree days' rations, went down the bay yesterday on

Point light-ship, towed a few miles up the Great Wy-

comico. The Secessionists have two more in their pos

same the duties of Judge Advocate General for New-

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only

FROM TEXAS.

Texas advices say that Col. Van Do:n had succeeded

in causing the surrender of the remaining Federal

Texans in large numbers were doubtless on the upper

frontier, taking necessary steps to defend the State against incursions, from unfounded rumors at Mont-gomery, that the Abolitionists were marching to cap-

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly all the members of the Legislature have gone

home. Few are still lingering to get companies accepted. The Governor is overwhelmed with applica-

tions to receive companies, but will positively receive

no more until the General Government issues another

requisition. Great indignation is felt among the mili-

The Governor goes to Chambersburg to-morrow to

Fifteen regiments under the new military bill are

to be distributed according to the number of troops

already in the field from each county, also, its popula-

tion, except a discrimination against the rural districts,

in order that sufficient producers will be left at home

for harvest purposes -- the State to pay no expense until

Two regiments are being formed to-day out of men

now encamped at Camp Cartin, by consolidating com-panies. The Philadelphia regiment for three years,

has been finally accepted. It was composed jointly of

Robert Y. March's companies. The officers here have agreed to elect Rush Vandyke Chief Surgeon of the

THREE PRIZE STEAMERS TAKEN.

The steamer City of Richmond has arrived from

Washington, via Fortress Monroe. She left at Wash-

ington the steamer Boston, to sail yesterday for Annap-

Cape Henlepen, saw steamer Yankee, with three prize

were received at the Piladelphia Navy Yard. The

ACCEPTANCE OF STATE TROOPS.

ALBANY, Friday, May 17, 1861. Nothing of special interest was done by the State

The companies of W. B. McDonald of New-York,

and Capt. Henry Baldwin of Steuben were accepted.

The three companies discharged from service to-day by the State Board were from New-York. They desired

their release from the State Board in order to join a

regiment accepted directly by the Federal Government

and proceed at once to active duty, without the harrass

ing delay to which volunteers are subjected under the

Board. The resolutions for the discharge were intro-

duced by Secretary of State Jones, and opposed by At-

torney-General Myers. The companies are indebted to

the exertions of Maj. Farnham for the accomplishment

MOVEMENT OF STATE TROOPS.

The third company of volunteers from Canandaigus

left here for Albany this evening, amid the cheers of

the people. Other companies are forming here, and

great enthusiam still prevails.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Five companies have arrived here since yesterday, from Angelica, Peterboro, Palmyra, Mount Morris, and

MOVEMENT OF CONNECTICUL TROOPS.

The 3d Regiment of Connecticat Volunteers leave

on Monday for Washington, completely armed and

HARTFORD, Friday, May 17, 1861.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, May 17, 1861.

ship is to be pushed rapidly forward.

She reports last evening, thirty miles south of

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17, 1861.

murching orders be received by the companies.

five companies, Col. Small's regiment,

consolidated regiment.

Board to-night.

of their wishes.

review the troops. Several high State dignitaries will

ture the forts on the upper border.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 17, 1861.

HARRISBURG, Friday, May 17, 1861.

It was not determined in Washington to-day

Major-General Butler would be sent.

everal miles from the Junction.

destroying a ven cars.

jority by their votes.

troops in Texas.

New-York.

accompany him.

Annapolis, Friday, May 17, 1861.

tucky side of the river, opposite Cairo, on Saturday.

The city is very quiet to-day.

made known.

Washington.

esting parties were sent out, and telegraphic signals

ington, Va., and there interred in a suitable mauso

right there. The 8th New-York Regiment are to go

oth from Perryville and Harrisburg.

Washington, and would be there forthwith.

soldiers are seen about the city; they are kept

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. CARLEN STATION, Friday, May 17, 1861 To C. W. PERCIVAL, esq.: The reports in Eastern papers this true. The only ground for them is the attempted destruction of the small culverts near Peint of Rocks, by which, however, no in jury was done. The statements are of the same character as the report in a New-York morning paper "That I asked Gen. Scott to take possession of it as a military road." W. P. SMITH.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

may pass current in Missouri as real courage; but are no match for German phlegm or Yankee coolness. An amusing instance was given at Camp Jackson recently. As a certain party were approaching the camp a great burly braggart of a Secessionist vannted his own bravory and expressed an utter contempt for the cowardice of the Black Republicans and their German auxiliaries. He could scare a dozen white-livered Yankees, could whip six Massachusetts men with one hand fied behind his back, and would'nt run from as many Germans as could stand in a ten-acre lot. On reaching an outpost of Black Jägers, the party were ordered to halt. Our ferocious Southerner paid no attention to the command, but used insulting I-nguage to the sentry, who was a small, compactly-built German, much beneath his own size. The little sentinel, however, made after him with bayonet at the charge, when, instead of attacking him, or even standing on the defense, the poltroon rebel took to his beels and ran for dear life. In ten ods, however, he was overtaken by the more nimble soldier, and, stopping, he sued for quarter. The sentry ordered him to "put up his hands," so that he should not treacherously draw a pistol or knife, and at once relieved him of two revolvers and a large and a small knife. He then seized him by the collar, and with pulls, jerks and pushes, the pigmy led the giant to the guard-house, where he got lodgings for the night.

THE APPEAL OF THE ST. LOUIS VOLUN-TEERS.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO. Gov. Dennison has just issued the following appeal to the people of Ohio:

Gov. Dennison has just issued the following appeal to the people of Ohio:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 
COLUMBUS, May 13, 1861.

The gallant defenders of the Constitution and the Union in St. Louis have raised over four regiments of volunteers in response to the call of the President of the United States for aid to suppress rebellion and to enforce the laws. The Governor and authorities of Missouri refuse all aid to these noble men.

In their necessities they appeal to the friends of the Union in the loyal States, for means to sustain them till the General Government can come to their aid. I append their appeal, and ask for it the earnest consideration of the people of Ohio.

Not an hour should be lost. On the receipt of this paper I sent a message to the Legislature, asking that \$30,000 of the military fund of Ohio be applied to their immediate relief. I did this, believing that too much importance could not be attached to the belding of St. Louis by the friends of the Union, and regret that Constitutional authority for the appropriation could not be found by the Legislature. The remedy is thus left to the people. At all cost and sacrifice our friends in St. Louis must be sustained. They hold the key to the Great West. With St. Louis in the firm grasp of our Government, the traitors who seek to betray Missouri to the Southern Confederacy cannot prevail. In behalf of the brave defenders of the right, who are rejected by the State authorities who ought to protect them Lapseal to you for belo. Let the contributions New-York Regiment), with two pieces of artillery and propeller Wm. Woodward, to retake the Smith A train run off the track last night between Washagton and Aneapolis Junction, injuring one man and jected by the State authorities who ought to protect them, I appeal to you for help. Let the contributions be liberal and immediate. If no other batter way of transmission is practicable, I will receive all funds di-rected to me for that purpose. (Signed) WILLIAM DENNISON. Col. Pract has made excursions into the country of William H. Authon has left for Washington to as-

> THE SOUTH AND HER NEGROES. THE PROSPECT.

about 4,000 troops there. There were many Unionists among them who were induced to callst by the false A Virginia Unionist, recently driven from the State report of another John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. for refusing to pledge his support to the Jeff. Davis One object of scattering so many troops in so many treason, writes a letter to The Times, from which we counties of Virginia is to make sure of a Seccession maextract the following:

Extract the following:

How will THE NEGROES ACT?

This question is beginning to a sume importance. Southern newspapers boast of the loyalty of their slaves, of their anxiety to fight their Northern enemies, and triumphantly tell us that thousands are now throwing up defences and are otherwise engaged in the service of the Southern army, and many slave-holders confidently believe that their servents will assist them in this fight; but, in answering this question, I shall be obliged to tear off the mask.

Despite the efforts of Southern masters, large numbers of slaves and free negroes have learned to read, and many of them are far more intelligent than the "poor white trash" with swhich the Slave States abound. During the late Presidential campagin, the most interested and eager listeners at political meetings were these people; they communicated to each other what they heard, and they all understood that the question of Slavery was involved in the contest, and very many believed that the election of Mr. Liucoln would coure their emancipation, and many acted in accordance with this belief. One out of many facts will fillustrate this point. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Liucoln, seventeen slaves, living on a plantation near Petersburg, Va., repaired to their master early one morning, and the spokesman of the party bolely or ar. Lincoln, sevence have, a very cut a parameter of the master early one morning, and the spokesman of the party bolely told him that they had served him long enough; that they were free now, and had merely called to tell him that they were going away, and on they went. The master had no power to stop them, but he reached Petersburg before them, where he had the whole party arranged and and sent to the far South. A prevalent tary that 14 additional regiments are to be taken from tersburg before them, where he had the whole party arrested, sold, and sent to the far South. A prevalent opinion among them is that this war is a fulfillment of the prophecy recorded in the eleventh chapter of Daniel. They have their revolutionary and particult somes, which they sing in private. They hold secret-religious meetings, the burden of their prayer being that the Lord will help the North, and braten the day of their emancipation. A few days ago I was traveling in the interior of Virginia. Night overtook me in the maintheapand of a furn house, where I was entertained

neighborhood of a control of the state of the shares in one of their huts. I was an unobserved spectator. I heard them pray for the success of served spectator. I heard them pray for the success of served spectator. the North, and one old woman wept for joy when told that the Northern armies were soon coming to set them free. "Oh! good massa Jesua," said she, "let the time be short," During this time they heard the clang time be short." During this time they heard the chang of arms in their master's house, for two of his sons were members of a troop of horse, ready to start in the mo ning for Richmond and were practicing with the broadswords. To their masters, the slaves pretend entire ignorance of this whole movement, but to white men in whom they confide, they reveal their hopes, fears, desires, and plans. They have no arms, and could not use them if they had; but they have other means of destruction more potent and fearful, which no power can prevent their using. When the time comes for them to act, they will know no love stronger than the love of therty.

The free negro element has always been considered dangerous to Southern Slavery, and in the present cri-is, the best way to dispose of it, was an important quartion.

teamers in tow, bound north.

Orders for building one of the seven sloops-of-war

cri-is, the best way to dispose of it, was an important question.

The free and enshaved are everywhere in constant and uninterrupted intercourse, and it would not be wise to leave them at home while their masters were in the army. To the Southern mind, there is nothing so terrible as the fear of a servile insurrection. On my way from Lynchburg to Alexandria, I heard a physician at one of the stations tell an acquinitance in the cars that he was the only white man left on fifteen adjoining plantations, and that nearly all the "piggers" bad been sent away. To protect themselves against negro hostility, which they know to be deep, abiding, melenting, and fierce, the ciritens of the Southern towns and cities organized the Home Guard, and then a very cunning device was, to send the "niggers," free and bond, with the army, and employ them in erecting fortifications, and in performing the drudgery of the camp. Large numbers of them are thus engaged in Virginia. The free people went because they were offered good wages, when they could do nothing at home, and the slaves had no alternative but to obey orders. They are closely watched by the military, who largely outnumber them, and who fear no insurrection in their presence; but whenever a Federal army confronts their masters, and they see that the Northern troops must win the day—to use the expressive language of a slave in Richmond—they "will fight for those who light for them;" so that in the end, the slaveholders' inscied security may be a terrible delusion. The Southern newspapers, in noticing the promptifude with which the negroes respond to the call for their services in military operations, ascribe it to the love they bear their mastera—to the loftiest patriotism, and to their hatred of their Northern enemies, as they are taught to regard the people of the North. In the writer's dight from Virginia, he was secreted for three days and mights in the house of a colored family, the lead of which was among the "patriots" at Norfolk, engaged in throwing up lortificat The free and enslaved are everywhere in constant

day of retribution is at hand, and there is no power

ADDITIONAL LOCAL WAR MATTERS.

THE NEW-YORK LEGION.

This fine Brigade of four regiments, which Gen. J. Langdon Curtis, form rly Colonel of the 9th Regiment, has been raising is now complete and ready to be put into camp. The 1st Regiment is to be temperarily commanded by Gen. Curtis. The Brooklyan Panlanx, under Col. John Adams and Lieut. Col. C. Nelson Cross. form the 2d Regiment of the Legion. The New-York Fire Zonaves under setting Col. Busich, the 3d, and Col. Merritt's command of Imperial Zonaves, the 4th Regiment.

Col. Baker's REGIMENT.

Col. Baker will occupy Fort Schucker as soon as it is evacuated by Cel. Duryan. Col. Baker's headquarters are now at the corner of Fourth street and Broodway, where picked men will be received as recruit. Those who enlist will enter upon Government page and rations immediately.

A GERMAN BRIGADE.

It was resolved at a me-ting of the officers of the THE NEW-YORK LEGION. The bluster and bard-swearing of Southern rowdies

A GERMAN BRIGADE.

It was resolved at a me-ting of the officers of the Steuben Regiment, Col. Bendix, German Riflee, Col. Blenker, Turner Rifles, Col. Weber, and the De Kalb Regiment, Col. von Gilsa, to consolidate their regiments into a brigade, to be commanded by Col. Blenker of the German Rifles, whose qualifications for the post are a long experience as a peneral officer in Barope. It is intended in addition to the beignde to attach a troop of 200 enarly, and an artillery corps of 200 men with a park of artillery consisting of two 6-pounder, two 12-pounder, and two 24-pounder howitzers. The cavalry corps is now forming, the men owning their horses.

ing their horses.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The elections for officers of the above Regiment are reported to Gen. Yates, at the Volunteer Depot, corner of Elm and White streets, as follows:

Colonel, Roderich Matheson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis Elinto; Major, Geo. Frank Lemon.

Company A.—Captain, Jerone Rowe; lat Lieutenant, Jas. H.

Technor, E. sign., Win. O. Wyckoff

Company B.—Captain, Chas. Hubbs; lat Lieutenant, Wm. Z.

Stone: Emign., Jas. F. Aleroelina

Company C.—Captain, Barry J. Hays; lat Lieutenant, Wm. J.

Sammöna; Kasign., John Kesigne.

Stone: Ensign. Iss P. Alarcelius
Compary C. Caprain, Barry J. Hays; 1st Licutenant, Wm. J.
Sammöhi; Ensign. John Resigne.
Company D.—Captain, Fishan A. Youngs; 1st Licutenant, John
Steward: Ensign. Samuel Hewitz.
Company E.—Captain, Ross A. Fish; 1st Licutenant, Sparrow
Parly: Ensign. James H. Batler; 1st Licutenant, Joseph C. Hysit; Ensign. James H. Batler; 1st Licutenant, Joseph C. Hysit; Ensign. James H. Batler; 1st Licutenant, Joseph C. Hysit; Ensign. James H. Batler;
Company G.—Captain, Russell Myers; 1st Licutenant, Samuel
Makie; Eosign. James J. Twaddelfi.
Company H.—Captain Wm. Chaimers; First-Licutenant, Wm.
H. Lee: Ensign. Vm. Atchison
Company I.—Captain, John Whitlock; First Licutenant, Hizam
W. Jackson: Ensign. Frentus B. Wagner
Company J.—Captain, Vm. Howard Robinson; First-Licutenant, Geo. H. Moore; Ensign, J. W. Masteertick.
BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.
Recenits from the rural districts are crowding into

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Recruits from the rural districts are crowding into the runks of this regiment. A equad of fifty men from Nowark, N. J., under Capt. W. W. Armstrong, arrived yesterday. Capt. R. E. Hampson arrived from Boston with one hundred men. Other recruits are expected from Albany and Montreal. Capt. Howe's Company from Troy joined the regiment on Thursday.

THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

It is believed that this reciment will go to Washing-

It is believed that this regiment will go to Washington to-day, on which occasion the rew aniforms which were ordered some time ago, will be distributed to the

FLAG RAISING. FLAG RAISING.

A large and beautiful American Flag and Streamer were raised on the Rose-Hill Methodiat Episcopal Church, Twenty-seventh street, on the 15th inst., at 6 o'clock p. m. After the singing of a patriotic hymn, 2 My Country 'Tis of Thee,' by the assembly, the Pastor of the Church, the Rev. Wilbur Fisk Watkins, delivered a spirit-stirring address, and boi-ted the flag to its place, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the spectators. The "Star-Spansled Banner" was then song with fine effect, and the Rev. R. M. Hathald Church with an expect, elequent, and appro-

then song with fine effect, and the Rev. R. M. Habfield followed with an entract, cloquent, and appropriate speech. A list of tauce of the young men who had gone out from the church to the service of their country—some twenty in all—was read by Mr. Washins, and was teceived with a round of cheers. An original bynn, composed for the cocacion by a member of the congregation, was then ang, and the meeting dispersed with three cheers for the ladies who made the flag: Three times three for the "Union, the Coastitution, and the Laws." There was a very large attendance, and the whole occasion was a very enthusiastic and happy one.

astic and happy one.
THE TRADES MOVING. THE TRADES MOVING.

There is a movement on foot among some of the mechanics of our city to form companies from among their own numbers for service during the war. The hatters are the first to initiate this movement, and are now forming a company to be commanded by Mr. Thomas Rafferty, a well-known manufacturing hatter of this city. There is no more respectable or intelligent class of mechanics in the city than the hatters, and they intend to keep uptheir old character. Among our merchants and manufacturers who have suffered through Southern honor, the hatters hold a fr. nt rank, there being caracely a house in the city who have suffered dealings with the South that have not been ruised by the repudiation of their debts by their Southern customers, and as a consequence their men are thrown out of work. Capt. Rafferty's headquarters are at No. 7 Bowery.

BOWERY.
SERENADE TO THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE. SIRENADE TO THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Last night the Union Defense Committee were sermade at the Fi'th Avenue Hotel by 100 members of
the Teutonia Club, who are volunteers in the Garlbaldi Guard. During the scremade Col. D'Utsesy, in
a short speech, introduced to the Committee the Officers of the Guard. Mr. Draper responded in the name
of the Committee, returning thanks for the promest
manner in which the Garibaldi Guard came to the
defense of the common country. We thank you said
Mr. D., and tope for you all the glory and honer which
attends devotion to so holy a cause. Three cheers
were given for the Union, and three more for the Committee. The band played the "Rakoosy March,"
Cavatina from "The Huguenots," "Huggary March,"
"mortellen Walzer," and the "Star Spaugled Biz-"Imortellen Walzer," and the "Star Spangled Binner," A novel feature of the performance was the side-ing of the Teutonia Male Chorus, who same "The Fatierland Song," by Ortner, "The Warrier Song," by Kucken, and the "Star Spangled Banner," Among, a number of distinguished individuals who were pres-ent were: The Hon. George Bancroft, the Hon. Carl Schurz, the Hon. Fernando Wood, August Belmont, ceq., Gen. Arthur, Col. Van Buren, &c.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE SUFFERING FOR WANT OF

eq., Gen. Arthur, Col. Van Buren. &c.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE SUFFERING FOR WANT OF
FOOD.

Men may be very self-denying and brave, but they
must have something to eat. The provisions of the
Naval Brigade will be exhausted to-day, and the men
will be compelled to disperse if they are not immediately supplied. That the men composing this brigade
are looked upon as of the right stamp for service, is
evinced by the fact that numerous applications are
made for detachments to go out in steamers and other
vessels for protection. Thus the Columbia, for flavans, wanted ten men, but as she had but one gan,
Colonel Bartlett advised that they should not go. If
several 12-pounders should be put on the steamship,
and more men taken to manage them, he was willing
they should go. More than ordinary precautions are
needed. A sea captain, a staunch, reliable man, belonging in Bath, Maine, just fr in New-O leans, reports that the Star of the West and the Calhoun and
two other craft are actually upon the high seas, notwithstancing the supposed blockade of the Missiscippia river which has so many outlest that it is no easy
matter to enforce a strict block, de. If this fine brigade
is not provised with means off subsistence, and from
this came are compelled to disband, a great responsibility will rest upon those in authority. They are also
very short of clothing. Yesterday the Chaplain
bought several indispensable articles for some of the
men, paying for them out of his cam poster. Some of
the men have no shirts. Articles may be latt at the
headquarters, No. 349 Pearl street and will be thankfully received.

The Examining Board of United States Army Sur-

fully received.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Examining Board of United States Army Surgeons is in sersion every day at the Netropolitan Hotel, where all business pertaining to their department is transacted.

ment is transacted.

AN ARMY EXPRESS.

A pressing necessity having arisen for a safe and, regular mode of communications between this city and our various army stations at the South, a number of enpitalists already engaged in the transportation and forwarding business have organized air Army Express, operating especially in this city, Harrisburg, Bullinore, Annapois, Washington, by railway and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

ARMING THE HAVANA STEAMERS.

Messre, Spofford, Tileston & Co. intend to put on

ARMING THE HAVANA STEAMERS.

Messre, Spotford, Tileston & Co. intend to put on board their steamsnip Columbia, which sails, on Monday for Havana, four L2-pounders, and an extra force of men, as a precaution in case the ship should come in contact with any of the Southern privateers.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORMS.

The steamers Monticello, Chesapeaka, and Parkersburg are stanchor in the Bay, near Geograpor's Island.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BEDOKLYX.

The fact that the gentlemen of the Union Defence Committee, was retarned from Washington yesterday, had succeeded in their massion, was received with great delight by the mer, here of the 14th regiment. The Hon. Samuel Slows and A. A. Low, esq., of this city urged upon the President and Secretary of War the necessity of including the 14th in the recent call for fourteen regiments from New-York City, and received the neces any orders. The orders for departure may new be expected from the Defence Committee, who have the resides in charge, at any momentative condition is that they are to serve for the war, which nearly every man is ready to do. The regiment

Bee Righth Page